

BRITAIN LABORS TO PRY U. S. GRIP FROM JAP TRADE

London Welcomes Mission of Nipponese Business Leaders.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Headed by Dr. Takuma Dan, managing director of the great Mitsui organization, the delegation of Japanese business men touring the United States has arrived here from America.

There are twenty-three delegates in the party, which is composed of leading representatives of Japanese finance and industry. The mission is entirely unofficial, and is being undertaken to study industrial and municipal organizations both in America and Britain. Full arrangements for the visit were made through the government department of overseas trade here, and the party's itinerary in Britain includes visits to Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Sheffield.

The delegates will be conducted through the Croydon airfield, the big civilian continental embassies, air station, and the Metropolitan police authorities will explain to them London's methods of handling traffic. They will study English railways, look over the London underground subway systems, and study motor bus transportation. Preparations have been made for the party to be received by the lord mayor of London, and a strong bid has been made by English for the Japanese market, but despite this fact America still holds 33 per cent of Japan's trade, contrasted to 21 per cent held by England. China comes next with 20 per cent.

In the metal trades, for example, the United States has made a great advance at the expense of the United Kingdom, according to official figures. Before the war the United Kingdom supplied Japan with about 40 per cent of her iron and steel requirements, while the United States held only about 15 per cent. Since the war, however, the proportion has been reversed, the United States selling Japan 75 per cent of the iron and steel she used, and the United Kingdom 25 per cent.

America Wins Lead.

In machinery also the lead has been taken by the United States. Britain supplied Japan with 50 per cent of her machinery before the war, the balance being divided between Germany and the United States. Last year America supplied 70 per cent of Japan's machinery demands.

Despite the tremendous industrial strides taken by Japan, agriculture still remains the most important industry of the archipelago and in recent years has been a big importer of fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia is one of the best fertilizers for her big rice crop, and before the war almost all her imports of this material came from Britain. Last year 50 per cent was bought in the United States.

America has also taken the lead in chemicals, securing four-fifths of Japan's purchases of caustic soda and soda ash, all of which was formerly bought from Britain.

Of the 34,000,000 gallons of petroleum imported in 1920 more than thirty millions came from the United States.

Raw and piece silk, cotton yarns and piece goods form Japan's principal exports, and here again America leads. She is Japan's best customer, and statistics show that Japan's prosperity will depend largely for years to come upon her export trade to America.

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McCUMBER TAKES PENROSE'S PLACE ON COMMITTEE

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often aroused the ire of other Senators by his biting criticism. He has always enjoyed a joke. His discussion recently with Senator Williams, of Mississippi, on the Einstein theory has become a classic. His famous debate with James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, has become famous. So personal did the debate become that much they said was stricken from the record.

An Enemy of Prohibition.

Penrose was a formidable enemy of prohibition. When the opponents of the anti-beer bill were seeking delay and they were principally Democrats—they had Penrose's help. There is a story told of the mad haste with which Penrose's wheel chair was propelled to the Senate chamber on the morning when his vote was badly needed.

Politicians here are greatly interested in the effect of Penrose's death on the political situation in Pennsylvania. A stronghold of Republicanism, and always an important factor in national politics.

The story that Gov. Spruell and Senator Crow agreed that one was to succeed Penrose and the other the late Senator Kestel was given credence here. It was expected that Penrose would die first, and would be succeeded by Spruell. But Knox died suddenly, and Crow reached the Senate first.

So it is thought that now Spruell may resign from the governorship, to be succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Biddleman, who would name Spruell Senator. The story is not a happy one for five years. The situation is complicated, however, because of the fact that Biddleman has been under fire in Pennsylvania, and the organization might hesitate to put him forward for the governorship, to which he is said to aspire.

Pennsylvania politics of late have had many cross-currents, but Penrose as leader was able to maintain a semblance of harmony and unity. Interesting developments are expected now that his influence will be lacking.

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1. Large numbers of Americans are reported to be concentrated along the Mexican border ready to enter and invest large sums as soon as conditions become favorable. 2. The State of Chihuahua, said to have made favorable offers to Americans to return. 3. Mines and ranches are not opening up, as there is much impoverishment as a result of the late revolution. 4. The rubber and other tropical plantations find existence extremely difficult without the aid of American capital. 5. The greatest opportunity for Americans is in the big cities where thousands of them are in business.

Rouble Flood Forces Russ To Primitive Trading Form

Peasants Bartering in Grain—Soviet Government Must Reconstruct Financial and Monetary Systems.

Now that the entrance of the American Relief Administration into Russia has, to a degree, opened up that country, at least to the knowledge of the outside world, the situation of Russian currency is made manifest. During the time Russia was virtually closed to the outside world the Bolshevik rouble had a most indefinite value. Indeed, it seemed to have practically no value at all. Now that Lenin has altered his economic policy and the relief work has brought Russia in touch with the world, the roubles seem to have some value in foreign exchange, although this value is very slight.

We read of one American dollar being worth approximately 100,000 roubles and wonder what government process has brought a currency to such a pass. A writer in a recent number of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung discusses the actions of the Bolshevik government which have brought Russian currency to its present situation. He recalls the fact that the early course of the Bolshevik government was a deliberate, conscious attempt to deprive the bank notes of the country of any value by printing an unlimited number of them. In this way the Bolshevik expected to bring complete nationalization in all domains of public life and to make cash payments unnecessary. After the

rouble fell, the Bolshevik theorists believed that the approach to socialism came nearer through the elimination of a monetary medium of exchange.

Rouble Flood Continues.

The writer says that they had practically accomplished their purpose of making their currency worthless, only to find that the people themselves substituted a valuable, although crude, form of currency by using a good grain as a unit of value. Then the Bolsheviks saw that, instead of bringing about a socialized production, they had thrust the country back into the primitive economic condition of barter. The writer says that, realizing this, the government at last saw the necessity of reconstructing the financial and monetary system. In August, he says, People's Commissary for Finance Krestinski stated the government's chief task was to raise the value of the rouble.

The prodigious issue of Bolshevik roubles is discussed in the article as follows:

"On November 1, 1917, at the beginning of the Bolshevik regime, the note circulation amounted to R.225 millions, while on January 1 of the present year it had increased to R.1,258.5 millions. It appears, therefore, not improbable that a recent estimate of the note circulation in Russia by a Bolshevik agent, who basing his figures on the percentage increase in 1920 placed it at R.3,200 millions on August 1, last, was correct. These astronomical figures, however, may actually be too low in view of the fact that the Bolsheviks presented the paper money manufactured at R.12.5 millions per day, which gives a total for one month alone of about 375 millions of Soviet roubles."

Krestinski's View.

Commissary Krestinski's view at the August meeting was that by increasing issues of paper money in the country increased five and a half times each year, but the purchasing power of the rouble declined between ten and twelve times each year. This was explained by the diminishing quantities of goods. The increase of production would retard the depreciation of the rouble. If success attended the efforts to redevelop industries to such an extent that they could make a profit it was probable that the purchasing power of the rouble would decline only two to two and a half times in a year. In that case the rouble would suffice as a monetary unit for home trade.

Apparently the Bolshevik rouble, although tremendously depreciated through inflation, is still, to some extent, as Mr. Krestinski hoped, accepted within Russia as money. Reports which have come through from press correspondents bear out that view.

WILL TRY TO BREAK EVERY AIR RECORD

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The airplane endurance record achieved by Pilot Bertrand and Eddie Stinson last week may be merely an appetizer for the latter.

Stinson has announced he will try next summer to break every existing aviation record, including speed for closed course and altitude. He believes he can achieve this with his plane JL-6, which was used in setting the endurance mark.

Stinson is determined, however, not to try for any new marks this winter. The ordeal through which he and Bertrand went, in near-zero weather, was too strenuous to repeat, he says.

Montgomery Funeral Will Be Held Today

Funeral services for Charles Fairfax Montgomery will be held at the Chapel of the Transfiguration, Fourteenth and Gaiter streets northwest, at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Montgomery, a life-long resident of the District, died Friday at the age of 71. He is survived by his widow and eight children: Mrs. F. A. Burdett, Mrs. F. A. Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Roney, Mrs. T. Y. Waite, Charles C. Helen Ralph, and Blair Montgomery. Interment will be at Rock Creek Cemetery.

PENROSE LAST GREAT LEADER, SAYS SULLIVAN

His Death Marks Rapid Changes in Power in U. S. Senate.

Continued from Page One.

deplored the situation, but Penrose was sensitive about his illness and everybody liked him so that no one would suggest he should abdicate his responsibility.

Penrose in good health was a very big man, and attractive in proportion to his resolute strength and courage. He was a bachelor; power was his only child, and some of the more intimate aspects of his last two years were as poignant as a Greek tragedy. Whenever his physical weakness overcame him, his first interest was not to let it interfere with his public duties. It is a picturesque way of putting it, but it is probably true that if Penrose had come from California instead of Philadelphia he would have been one of the greatest statesmen of his time. The mere nearness of his home State, three hours away, kept him a politician, consuming his time in matters of patronage and faction. Weaker men gravitated to him like hungry bees, consumed his time, and fed upon his personality.

He had one of the best minds to be found in the Senate floor. Whenever he took part in debate he beat his opponent by his sheer directness of thinking and boldness in expression. Probably his greatest weakness he felt, and his scorn of weaker men, of men less forthright or otherwise lacking in the will power and strength of personality that he himself carried so easily. Penrose in his prime took the world as he found it, never compromised, and never won. To "stand the gaff" was as easy for him as eating a meal, or anything else in the code of work. Penrose didn't have a murmur as such. He merely despised some of them because they were weak men, or because he thought they were "soreheads," or because he felt, according to his way of thinking, that they were hypocrites who fooled the public.

It is a striking fact that among the few Senators for whom he ever showed much affection was La Follette. He liked La Follette because he had many of his own qualities of directness, pugnacity, and intellectual integrity according to his light.

Penrose was a monumental figure. The history of the country has already been changed by his illness, and will be more different yet because of his death.

(Copyright, 1922.)

Will Not Name Successor To Penrose in Hurry

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—An appeal by the death of Senator Boise Penrose may not be expected in a hurry. Gov. W. S. Spruell said today.

"Unfortunately it is only three months ago that I was called upon to name a successor to Senator Knox. This means that in one year there have gone from service of the State two men whose loss is irreparable."

"It would be impossible, of course, to find a man to replace Senator Penrose, with his vast knowledge of the affairs of government, his deep insight into problems of finance and taxation, and his general political ability. I shall make the appointment as soon as possible, naturally. But it is not an enviable task."

"Senator Penrose was the outstanding political figure of his generation. I wouldn't be surprised if he were the last of his race. No other man can reach his dominating place in the politics of a State as great as this."

"I intend to go to the funeral in Philadelphia, which I understand will be held Tuesday."

Pennsylvania, through the deaths of Senator Knox and Penrose, will elect two Senators as well as a governor at the next regular election in 1922.

RED CROSS ELECTS IN PRINCE GEORGES

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Jan. 1.—The Prince Georges County Red Cross Chapter has chosen these officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Guy S. Meloy, Lanham; vice chairman, Prof. C. P. Close, College Park; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Gahan, Berwyn (re-elected); treasurer, William S. Hill, Upper Marlboro (re-elected). Mr. Meloy succeeds Dr. Thomas E. Latimer, of Hyattsville, who has served two years as chairman, and Prof. Close succeeds Prof. Charles S. Richardson, of the University of Maryland.

The following were elected to the board of directors: Prof. Charles S. Richardson, E. S. Burroughs, Mrs. Edgar Brown, Mrs. Charles O. Appleman, George F. Von Osterman, Mrs. N. M. Harrison, Dr. Thomas E. Latimer, Frank G. Tingley, Mrs. Nanley, Mrs. Arthur Bowie, Mrs. Claude Gilbert, Dr. A. F. Woods, Mrs. Ward Davis, Dr. Harry Bowen, Judge Fillmore Beall, Summerfield D. Hall, T. Howard Duckett, Miss Marjorie Zug, George McConey, W. R. Beattie, Mrs. Theodore J. Vandoren, Prof. C. P. Close, Mrs. Frank Wells and Prof. Nicholas Orem. The board will meet at an early date to make plans for the year's work.

Fatal Auto Accident Follows New Year Fete

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 1.—One man was killed and another injured, one probably fatally, when the automobile in which they were returning from a New Year celebration at Hawthorne was struck by a milk train at Riverside crossing on the Susquehanna Railroad.

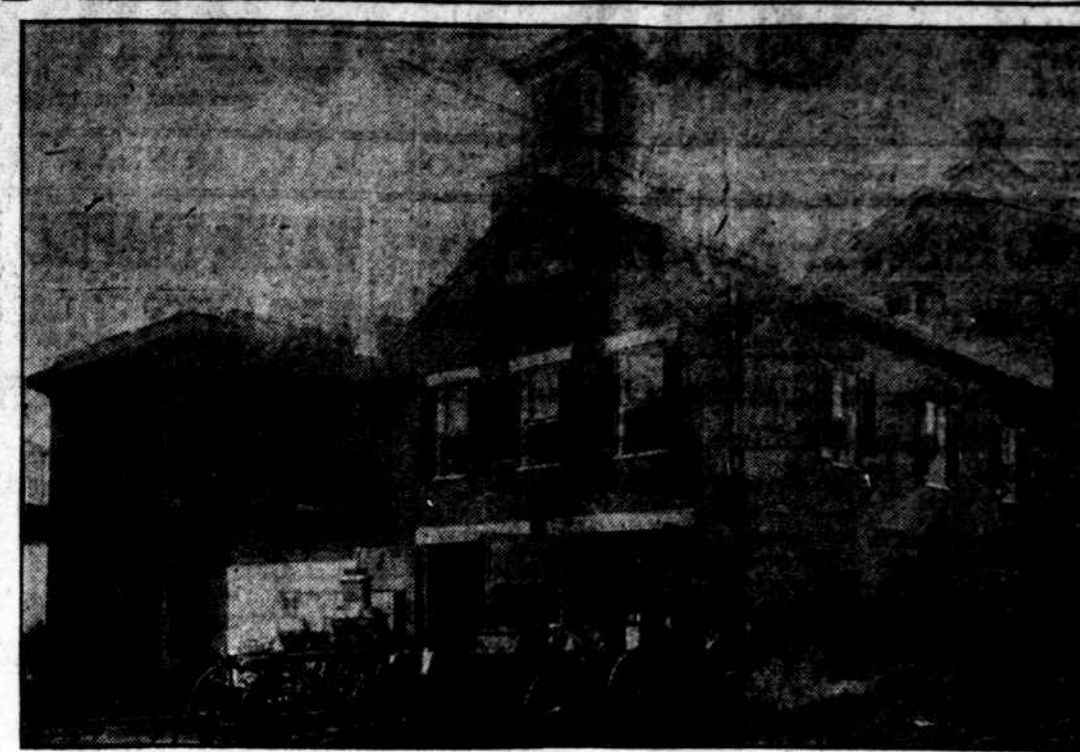
The car caught fire, and Lloyd McCann received burns from which he died later in a hospital. John H. Clark received a fracture of the left shoulder and possible fracture of the skull. Richard P. Connors received a fracture of the skull and it is thought he may die.

Plan Valentine Dance To Aid Hebrew Home

Plans for a dance on Valentine Day at Elks Hall were made at the meeting of the Social Club of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, at the home, 415 M street northwest, yesterday.

The Social Club is organized to aid the home. Miss Minnie Hutt is chairman of the club.

DO YOU REMEMBER?



Engine Company No. 5 was the "pride of Georgetown." This is a picture of the company with their old steam engine, one of the very first of its kind, taken in 1875 when the engine house was located at Wisconsin avenue near M street northwest. Lewis P. Lowe, then foreman of the old Fifth Company and later first assistant chief of the Washington fire department, is standing against the door. He is the father of George P. Lowe, stage manager of the Strand Theatre. The building in the rear of the fire hall was the old Georgetown horse car barn, where the horses had their harness on continually. The brick building on the left was Police Station 7.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR FARMS SEEN 1922 WILL DECIDE WIRTH'S WARNING

Secretary Wallace Predicts "Better," But Not "Boom" Times in 1922.

When asked for a statement on the prospects of the farmer in 1922 Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that no man whose opinion is worth considering would care to make any hard and fast prophecies. He added, however, that there are signs which indicate that the coming year should be a better one for the farmer and for those who deal with him than was 1921. Among these hopeful signs he mentioned the following:

"Credit conditions are better both through regular channels and through the special agencies created to meet the farmer's needs. Interest rates also are softening. 'Reductions already made in freight rates on farm products. 'Cost of producing farm crops will be lower relatively in 1922 than in 1921. 'Probable reduction in the acreage of some of the grains, thus tending toward better prices. 'Congress has indicated a willingness to enact helpful legislation."

"Farmers," said Secretary Wallace, "are coming to see more clearly that the task of putting farming on a sound business basis is really up to them and that through organization they can reduce marketing costs. In this they will have increasing help from the Department of Agriculture and the various State agricultural colleges."

"In the industrial and financial centers there is coming to be a better understanding of the important part the farmer plays in our general economic scheme, and consequently a more intelligent and sympathetic attitude toward him and his problems."

"With prices of farm products falling and the future uncertain, farmers have been restricting their buying to bare necessities. With the growing belief that prices have hit bottom, buying will be resumed and should increase in volume, and manufacturers and retailers should have better business this coming year."

"Everything considered, therefore, we can enter the new year in a spirit of hopefulness and good cheer. I see nothing which indicates boom times for the farmer in the near future, but there does seem to be promise of better times both for the farmer and for those whose business is largely dependent upon him."

Says World's Economic Balance Is Linked With Berlin's.

By JOSEPH WIRTH.

Imperial Chancellor of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The year 1922 must decide whether Germany is to regain her importance in the world's markets, or whether she will be doomed to languish and consequently forced to dump her goods on the market on account of the reparations payments.

If the latter course is forced upon Germany, it will be impossible for the world to regain its economic balance. The economic crisis which is at present hanging over the world will become more serious.

That such a dangerous development must be prevented surely is the wish of all the far seeing leaders of the nations, who desire peace.

The two outstanding events of the year 1922 which may have a decisive effect upon the progress of all people are:

First, a definite settlement of the disarmament question which the President of the United States has undertaken to solve in a far seeing manner; and

Second, the reconstruction of economic peace within the world. The German reparations problem is one with the question of reconstructing economic peace.

This reconstruction which the people are longing for and which is necessary for the betterment of industry, commerce, and labor everywhere, can only be accomplished if the large economically broken down European countries are included in the plan of reconstruction.

It is impossible to expect reconstruction of world economic relations if important nations are paralyzed and more or less excluded from trade.

Tied up with this problem there is also the problem of meeting the financial needs resulting from the war. A great democratic spirit must become manifest to lead to the desired objective. Europe cannot be reconstructed in a spirit of force. On the contrary so long as such a



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Citizens Indorse Maryland Road

Urge Permanent Road From West to South of State.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Jan. 1.—A permanent highway, connecting Western and Southern Maryland, was endorsed at a largely attended meeting of taxpayers of Hyattsville and Chillum districts last night.

At present the road from the western corporate limits of Hyattsville to Seeks Corner, Montgomery County, is only partially a permanent nature. The unpaved section is almost impassable during winter and early spring. Persons traveling from Western Maryland to Southern Maryland are now compelled to make the trip by way of the District of Columbia, the only portion of this road now improved being from Jackson's Corner to the old Riggs schoolhouse. The distance to be improved is between two and a half and three miles.

Petitions were circulated in the territory affected today and liberally signed, asking the commissioners of Prince Georges County to recommend to the State Roads Commission construction of this road as a lateral highway under the 1920 act. These petitions will be presented to the commissioners in Marlboro on Tuesday.

Utica, N. Y., has its first woman constable in the person of Mrs. Rebecca K. Pearson, who having been elected on the Democratic ticket at the recent election.

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BIRTHS

White.
Elphaleth F. and Helen C. Andrews, girl.
Edward W. and Daphne Caffery, boy.
Mr. Meloy succeeds Dr. Thomas E. Latimer, of Hyattsville, who has served two years as chairman, and Prof. Close succeeds Prof. Charles S. Richardson, of the University of Maryland.

DEATHS

White.
Charles L. Miller, 78 years, rear 1361 D st.
Jennie E. Padgett, 62 years, 1352 Maple View pl. n.w.
Sarah Amanda Starr, 88 years, 214 E. Cap. st.
Elizabeth Agnes Hergeshelmer, 47 years, 114 Tenn. ave. n.e.
Walter Tabbings Shaw, 53 years, 1330 Kenilworth ave. n.e.
Benjamin L. Tiller, 28 years, on street.
Charles and Ella Turner, girl.
Bernard E. and Sadie E. Willett, girl.

Colored.

Gilbert R. and Beatrice Washington, boy.
Robert E. and O'Pella, girl.
Joseph T. and Susie Bell, boy.
Martha Frances Hunter, 26 years, 774 Irving st. n.w.
Henry Gillispie, 46 years, 219 Capitol st. n.w.
Susan Lawson, 65 years, 4001 Meade st. n.e.
Alexander Stewart, 48 years, 809 3rd st. n.w.
George S. Gant, 37 years, Tuberculosis Hosp.
Louise Hodge, 24 years, en route Emergency Hosp.